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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts f publication with to have rejected articles returned their

An Attack Upon Mr. Roosevelt's Sincerity.

As the crow flies Oyster Bay is only twenty-five miles from Manhattan Beach. Colonel HENRY WATTERSON, who is sofourning at the latter place, has committed the flagrant offence of impugning President ROOSEVELT'S good faith and spersing his patriotism.

Colonel WATTERSON insinuates that Mr. ROOSEVELT is a candidate by stealth and indirection for the Republican nomination for President. This is the exact language the Colonel uses:

"Many people entertain very grave doubts whether his voluntary renunciation will hold good. indeed, there are not wanting close and penetrat ing observers at Washington who declare that he is shaping the situation so as to force the Republeans to nominate him, making another aspirant impossible; that is to say, presenting to the Republican party in 1908 the alternative of Rooss-

This is the first time any man worth quoting has directly cast a doubt upon Mr. ROOSEVELT'S sincerity. It will be observed that the charge is that in spite of his solemn declaration to the American people in the spirit of an inviolable traactive candidate for a third term. It reflects upon his integrity. It puts him in a sinister light before the people.

The President will be tempted to administer to Colonel WATTERSON the rebuke which he deserves, but if well advised Mr. ROOSEVELT will ignore the incident and not waste the powder of indignation upon the offender.

Is a Revival of Spain Practicable?

Our interest in the country which opened to civilization the Western Hemisphere has by no means vanished with that country's loss of the last remnant of dominion in the New World. It is, on the contrary, with lively sympathy that we read of the radically democratic programme submitted to King Alfonso XIII. by Prime Minister Morer, which, besides demanding religious freedom and the infusion of liberal ideas into the hitherto obstructive Senate, aims at profound and far reaching economic reforms.

It is sometimes assumed too hastily that a large part of the Iberian peninsula, like the Peloponnesus and extensive regions in central Asia, once densely peopled and prosperous, is irrevocably doomed to depopulation and sterility. It is unquestionably true that the whole section known as Andalusia, which was for centuries the seat of the Caliphate of Cordova, and from which the Moors were not entirely expelled for more than nine centuries-many having been suflered to linger there for about a hundred and thirty years after the fall of Granada -contains now but a fraction of its former teeming inhabitants and presents a depressing contrast to its whilom productivity. The land, which was once an overflowing granary, is now periodically stricken with famine, and instead of helping with its surplus the central and northern parts of the peninsula must often appeal to them for alms. It s as true, nevertheless, of blighted Andalusia as it is of Mesopotamia and of what used to be called the "Great American Desert," that science has it in her power to revolutionize agricultural conditions and to make the wilderness blossom as a garden. All that is needed by the Spaniards of to-day to resuscitate the marvellous exuberance which used to mark the tract south of the Sierra Nevada is to reproduce the stimulating agencies with which the Moors were familiar and to apply to the thirsty soil the life restoring agencies of afforestation and irrigation. The mountainranges which wall off the southern slope from the middle table land of the peninsula should once more be clothed densely with forests to store up the ample rainfall and the vast network of distributive irrigation channels, the fragments of which still excite astonishment, should be reconstructed on the Moorish plans. Undoubtedly, many years would ne needed to carry out an extensive scheme of afforestation, and a huge sum of money would be requisite for the creation of irrigation works on an adequate scale. There is no doubt, however, that a sufficient foreign loan could be obtained for the purpose and that by the resolute application of science and

The revival of agriculture and the resultant replenishment and enrichment of the population in the southern part of the peninsula would provide a stimulating market for the manufactures which Catalonia is qualified to offer. In spite of the depression and decay to which the industries of the peninsula were subected by the expulsion of the Moriscos in the third decade of the seventeenth century, the craftsmen of Barcelona and Valencia never wholly lost their inherited expertness, and it is their successors who make the littoral of the old kingdom of Aragon the most flourishing portion of Spain to-day. Even as things are, the products of Catalonian factories go to all parts of Spanish America, and the reflorescence of tillage in Andalusia would give them a monopoly of a new and continually expanding field. So far are the mineral treasures of Spain from being exhausted that although the work of extraction is mainly in the hands of to persist in an unjust or improper claim

world's great purveyers of copper, quicksilver and the higher grades of iron.

What is true of the Iberian soil is true also of the human stock that dwells on it. Nowhere in Europe is there a finer breed of men, physically or mentally, than is produced in Galicia, the Asturias, the Basque provinces, the highlands of Aragon, or the windswept plains of Castile and La Mancha. Innately they are as capable of great material and intellectual achievements as were their fathers when they shed imperishable lustre on their country's literature and conquered simultaneously a third of Europe and more than half of the western world. All that is needed by the descendants of the generations that produced CERVANTES. CORTEZ and GONSALVO of Cordova is a renewal of liberty and hope. Those twin mainsprings of human energy can be regained if the programme of far sighted patriots like Senor Morer is carried out and their country is thereby delivered from the religious intolerance which stifles the human mind and from the apathy and despair which have looked upon the ruin of Andalusian husbandry and affluence as irreversible. In spite of the loss of her colenial dominions, there is no European people that has a better right than Spain's to say:

"What though the field be lost? All is not lost; the unconquerable will, And courage never to submit or yield, And what is else not to be overcome."

The Congress Elections.

The complexion of the House elected in the middle of an Administration has usually indicated the success of the victorious party in the Presidential election two years later.

In the Congress elections of the year 1890 the Democrats swept the country; in the Fifty-second Congress the House consisted of 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans and 7 Farmers' Alliance. Two years later GROVER CLEVELAND was elected for the second time, receiving 276 electoral votes to 145 for HARRISON; dition the President is a designing and and the House of the Fifty-third Congress elected at the same time stood: Democrats, 218; Republicans, 127; Independent and People's party, 11.

In the middle of CLEVELAND'S Administration, that is to say in 1894, the Democrats were overwhelmed. In the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress they had only 93 members, and the Republicans had 252; the Populists were represented by 8 and the Silver party by 1 member. Two years later WILLIAM MCKINLEY triumphed, receiving 271 electoral votes; WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S total was 176. The House of the Fifty-fifth Congress stood: 206 Republicans, 123 Democrats, 4 Fusionists, 21 Populists and 3 Silver party.

The House of the Fifty-sixth Congress, chosen in the middle of the first McKinley term, was safely Republican, but the margin was not large. The Republican membership was 185, Democratic 163, Populist 7 and Silver party 2. As an index of the Presidential election in 1900 it was trustworthy, however: President McKinley's electoral vote was 292 and Mr. BRYAN'S 155. The House of the Fifty-seventh Congress contained 201 Republicans, 151 Democrats, 4 Populists and 1 Silver.

The popular branch of the Fiftyeighth Congress, elected after WILLIAM MCKINLEY's death, was divided as follows: Republicans, 210; Democrats, 176, and Union Labor, 2. In the Presidential election of 1904 President ROOSEVELT received 336 electoral votes and ALTON B. PARKER 140. The House elected at the same time for the Fifty-ninth Congress contained 252 Republicans and 138 Democrats. In all these years the Senate was Democratic only during the Fifty-third Congress, when it consisted of 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans and

4 Independents. This record justifies the concern of the President and Speaker Cannon about the complexion of the House of the Sixtieth Congress, and it accounts for the interest the Democratic leaders show in marshalling their forces for the campaign which will be decided on November 6. It is now almost fourteen years since the Democratic party elected a majority of the House of Representatives, and there must be a very strong reaction in public opinion against the Republican party to overturn its majority of 114 in the Fifty-ninth.

Mr. Bryan's Faith in Publicity.

Mr. BRYAN's suggestion of means to prevent war, made in his Fourth of July speech in London, is simply a larger application of the plan he proposed a year ago for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between wage earners and their employers. He would have impartial tribunals, authorized to investigate thoroughly, but not possessed of power to enforce obedience to their awards, and for good results he would depend on the compelling force of correctly informed public opinion and the love of justice common to all men.

When Mr. BRYAN first advocated this method of settling trade disputes THE SUN commended his avoidance of the weakness of arbitration schemes that include provisions binding the parties submitting thereto to abide by the tribuindustry a tremendous impetus might be nal's decision. In his recent proposal given to Andalusian tillage within a single for the adjustment of international misunderstandings he has been careful not to urge the establishment of a court with power to compel obedience to its decrees, or one, like the Hague court, to the findings of which the nations involved agree in advance to submit, unless their national honor or vital interests are involved. He would have each na- | bold? Linen, lovely, clinging, dust defytion reserve specifically the right to accept or reject the decision, so that the refusal to abide by a finding could not be termed bad faith. This reservation, as he says, "would be a sufficient protection

against any possible injustice." Whether considering the affairs of nations or the relatively unimportant relations of individuals with their employers, Mr. BRYAN places publicity as of primary importance. Granted a public, local or international, in complete possession of all the facts of any given case, he has confidence that the principals therein would not dare, if they had the desire,

foreigners the peninsula is still one of the or position. This is the meat of the Bryan plan for preserving industrial and international peace, which is not utterly and obviously impractical, as are some of the propositions made on this subject.

The Outlook for Trotting.

Though hampered by anti-betting laws in certain places, the season of light harness horse racing promises to be notably successful. The recent meeting at Baltimore brought but good contests in fast time on a half mile track. A remarkable performance was the winning of the 2:35 trot in straight heats by the gray mare Maggie H., the second heat in 2:1914. Such a great reduction of a record in a slow class is convincing proof that the race was an honest one. The opening meeting in the West, at Denver, also developed many speedy finishes.

The enforcement of an old blue law has prevented the Grand Circuit meeting at Detroit. This seems unfair, as outside of Wayne county trotting races will not be molested in Michigan. Detroit's three most important stakes have been transferred to Cleveland, which will open the Grand Circuit on July 30. There will be no public betting and the directors have raised a guarantee fund of \$15,000 to meet the deficit expected. Grand Circuit meetings will follow at Buffalo, August 6, and at Poughkeepsie, August 13. A movement against betting in Massachusetts makes the future of the Readville meeting doubtful, but to keep faith with its stake nominators it will be carried out this season, beginning on August 20. Providence, from the same cause, will be greatly hampered in the meeting scheduled for the following week. Thereafter the Grand Circuit will bring out races under the old conditions as to betting at Hartford, Syracuse, Columbus and Cincinnati, for Cleveland is the only Ohio city where the troublesome law prevails.

Despite the troubles of the Grand Circuit there is great vitality in trotting and pacing racing, and the policy, new this year, of making the stewards of each minor circuit a court of judgment, second only to the National and American trotting associations, should have an encouraging influence. The autonomy of the minor circuits will strengthen the national organizations. Fair racing at the small meetings will develop horses that may with confidence be sent in quest of Grand Circuit renown. Furthermore, the dirty linen of the minor meetings will be washed at home, on the evidence of eyewitnesses. The weighty matters will be passed on by the boards of review as heretofore, but in a general way, acting as a court of appeal.

The local stewards may be expected to wipe off the docket the many petty cases that have taken up so much time at the semi-annual meetings of the National and American associations in this city and Chicago. Such cases and the long lists of punishments meted out to the transgressors have spread abroad the erroneous impression that trotting is almost wholly a crooked sport. The national boards can now discuss matters of progressive and experimental interest to horsemen. Jones of Tanglebush, who suppresses time, or BLINKS of Weed Corner, who drives a horse out of its class at Tanglebush, will now be brought to book by the local stewards, acting with the authority of the national organizations.

Meanwhile, before the Grand Circuit opens the National Trotting Association should clear up the muddy Memphis There is no abatement gold oun affair of curiosity among the supporters of the sport regarding the actual condition of Major Delmar and Lou Dillon in that

A Good Enough Reason.

When Commissioner BINGHAM was asked why he had transferred two policemen, his answer was:

"I transferred those men because I did not believe they were doing their duty and they were not up to the mark."

It is impossible to imagine a more satisfactory and complete explanation of his act than the Commissioner gave in this one sentence.

If Commissioner BINGHAM can inject his spirit into the men under him he will accomplish a great reformation, one that the Police Department sorely needs and the citizens are anxiously awaiting.

Some Clothes Philosophy.

It would be interesting and profitable o know why CARLYLE in his delectable 'Sartor Resartus" failed to tell the world the philosophy of the change of the fashions for men in the summer time. We talk at random about the radical alterations in our climate, but after all the weather is a pretty old fashioned and conservative sort of thing and summer is summer every year, especially in the months of July and August.

There was a happy time in the infancy of some of those who now find themselves sweltering in long bodied coats and tall collars when it was the right of every man to wear white duck clothing from the top of his coat to the bottoms of his trousers, yet in this year of grace only the doughty GROSVENOR of Ohio has had the temerity to confront an assembly of his fellow men thus clad in the

garb of spotless freedom. Crash garments for men are admittedly cool and comfortable, though they have a certain nonchalance which is incompatible with upright bearing and physical boldness. But in dog days, who wishes to be upright, and who is ing linen, is no longer worn by men, not even in the ancient and honorable form of the duster. Woman, always more wise than her inferior in the matter of garments, wears both linen and duck. Yet woman could better afford to want consideration in these matters, for whatever she wears she looks more beautiful than man, especially when he reaches those years in which the waist grows

and the shoulders droop. The Panama hat is less fleeting than false, and at its best it is no cooler than the primmer straw. But man, the slave of our fashionable convention, walks through summers of discomfort wearing

suffering solely that the knight of the shears and the needle may wax fat and prosperous.

A Texas Politician in New York.

Before Representative HENRY of Texas is again invited by Tammany Hall to add lustre to its Fourth of July celebration with his flowing periods he will doubtless be taken aside and coached in

a few "Den'ts." In Texas, where the local appetite is gluttonous for canned Democracy, a nice discrimination between Democrats is not expected. Being made in the mould of THOMAS JEFFERSON, all are good, like the spirit distilled from corn and rye, and all are worthy of the highest political reward.

The gentleman from Waco came to the wigwam to whoop things up for the party of the pee-pul in the style which enthuses in Texas. His tribute to WILL-IAM JENNINGS BRYAN, "the truest Democrat that has lived since JEFFERSON, was well received, but when Mr. HENRY proposed "your own brilliant representative CHARLES A. TOWNE" for second place on the ticket "which cannot be defeated," and elevated to the seat of Chief Justice "that brave Democrat and incomparable jurist, your own fellow citizen, ALTON B. PARKER," the dish was too strong for the educated appetite of Tammany Hall. There are no illusions about Mr. Towne on the East Side, and while Judge Parker may be respected as a good loser, he lost by too wide a margin to be a popular idol. Tammany Hall's opinion of Orator

HENRY is that he might pass for a politician in Texas, but would make very poor material for a district leader in New

Ex-Senator HARRIS, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kansas, has been denounced by the Populist State conven tion as a "Southern aristocrat." Kansas still bleeds when a Southern man wants an office, although he may distinguish himself by burying the Bloody Shirt in public and neaping the mould on it.

We are upon the eve of carrying the House of tepresentalives, if we only act together, shoulder o shoulder, and show common tact and common ense.—JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Ah, there's the rub!

The Vice-President makes no claims to being a regular hand in the harvest field, but he likes to get out with the men and ride around the fields on the mower.—Indianapolis despatch to THE SUN. No soft Campanian devil wagons for him. He wants to be near the soil, to drink from the jug of sweetened water cooling in the spring, to see "the loaded wain," to draw elp and inspiration from the American farmer, "the uncrowned king of the world," as the Hon. George F. Burgess of Texas says. Mr. FAIBBANKS, too, "plants in faith, cultivates in hope." Will he also "reap in

We cannot deny the fact that to-day through-out the country the largest fortunes have been accumulated not by service to the community -that is another way of expressing the idea of honesty industry—but they have been built up in fraud, and they are monuments to robbery. They are monuments of a system not democratic, but inconsistent with democracy.—The Hon. W. BOUREE COCEBAN in Tammany Hell.

There is perhaps a little consolation in the fact that the careers of the criminal rich have been more or less tempered and often severely chastened by blackmail.

The Arctic mail is usually delivered some time or other, and if PEARY does not come home this fall he may be able to send a little news. This information is for the many persons who are already beginning to ask when we may expect to hear from the explorer. The very best news would undoubtedly come earliest, for it would be brought by PEARY himself. Having completed the arduous work he undertook, he would come south some time in September and telegraph intelligence of from the cable station in the Strait of Belle Isle, on the Labrador coast. This of course would mean the complete success of his plans and ice conditions very favorable for his return through the channels leading north from Smith Sound, a happy conjunction of circumstances which we cannot count upon, though it is not impossible. If PEARY should be so favored his achieve ment will be the most brilliant and success ful in Arctic annals. It would mean a sledge journey to the Pole and back, two trips on his steamer through the difficult channels leading to the frozen ocean and a round trip voyage to the Arctic, all in about fifteen months.

If the explorer does not come home this eason it is not unlikely that we shall at least hear of his fortunes during the past winter up to nearly the time when he started north on his sledge trip to the Pole. This would be accomplished by sending two or three of his Esquimaux, after sunrise last spring, south to their home in the Cape York region with letters to be given to the Dundee whalers who always call there in summer. PEARY has used this means to communicate with the outer world on former expeditions. The envelopes, polished and blackened by the grease and smoke of Esquimau huts, have been curiosities when they reached their destination. By using these native mail carriers we are very likely to hear in November next, when the whalers return to Dundee, whether PEARY reached the camp on the edge of the Arctic Ocean he was aiming for and how his expedition fared durin the winter. If he has had the splendid good fortune to complete his work in one eason and reaches home this year, as he will try to do, we shall probably have the news some time in September.

Thoughts on the Inglorious Fifth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Surely hell can have no further terrors for the unfortunate lew Yorkers that are compelled to live in this city of misrule after they have gone through the ear torture of the whole month of June, culminating in the horrors of the Fourth of July and prolonged even beyond that date. For this foretaste of the fate of evildoers beyond the veil we are indebted to the leisurely genulemen who nominally preside over the regulating of public order. Do they do hing beyond holding down chairs and drawing Pray enlighten an ORTHODOX READER. NEW YORK, July 5.

Why Not Beer?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has the freezing point of water got to do with the case? Why not beer:

If twice as cold as 5 degrees above zero equals
absolute zero plus 5 divided by 2, what would three
times as cold as 5 degrees above zero be? was twice as long ago as next Christmas? RUTHERFORD, N. J., July 4.

From the Tatter and Cutter.

However great or gifted a man may be, take off his clothes and you take off besides what seems personality. Between a hero clothed and the here is between courage and timidity.

The Summer Resort. It once was Breezetown-by-the-Sea, Then tried another plan. And quickly filled up With Breezetown-by-the-Man,

whatever the tailor bids him wear and THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Among the sub ects for consideration at the international conference at Rio de Janeiro is a proposition to enlarge the scope and increase the efficacy of the International Bureau of the American Republics. It costs about \$50,000 a year to maintain this little known instiution, and about the best that can be said for it is that it is an unprofitable investment It is supported by the republics of the Western Hemisphere, the United States contrib

uting much the larger portion.

Thus far the bureau has been little else than a wasted opportunity. Its work has been passive and routine where it should have been active and aggressive. It has been an ill arranged depository from which a small amount of comparatively new matter and a large amount of antiquated information, most of it already made public through other channels, has been issued from time to time. In the fifteen years of its life it has published nine handbooks of general description and statistics concerning the same number of individual republics and a few maps and special bulletins. It prints a monthly bulletin that contains much ancient and little fresh material. It acts as custodian of the Columbus Memorial Library, a useful and valuable collection of reference books and of permanent files of newspapers and periodicals from all the Latin-American republics as well as others from various European

The means, the materials and the facilities thus united form an opportunity rich in its possibilities. Energetically conducted along practical lines, and for the specific purpose of producing useful results rather than almost useless literature, this bureau could be made a helpful force.

Lost Quotation Marks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some where in the bed of the Atlantic there were lost on the night of the 9th inst. two small punctuation marks, and their absence in THE SUN of the next morning made it appear that condemned my countrymen among other things for "exceptional carelessness in their public obligations." I quoted in that despatch at some length the comments of the Spectator Chicago beef packing scandals. The abmade it seem that some of the strictures were

Such presumption was far from my mind. I deemed it my duty, not only as a corre-spondent but as an American who is jealous of the good name of his country, to call attenion to the grave injury which the reputation of the American people is suffering abroad at this moment. Beyond that I did not atempt to go. The function of criticising European affairs is more than broad enough YOUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Taft. From the Ballimore American. Mr. Taft will have many rivals in the race he has now entered, but the charm of the birthright of an Ohioan may still be potent, and there is no more popular aspirant in the list. He will, indeed, he s match for Bryan in every respect, and will be able to command public confidence on questions where the Nebraska man will only inspire distrust.

Mr. Taft is sound on the money question and is a protective tariff man who does not believe in the sacredness of schedules. also realizes the impracticability of parting with the Philippines, and the experience he has gained by notable public service in those islands will equip him to match any that Mr. Bryan has acquired as an observant traveller. The law breaking corporations will find in has been, and the political bosses know only too well how he stands with reference to their ilk. Should Taft obtain the nomination in 1498

ne will be an absolutely untrammelled candidate, for all the honors that have been thrust upon him have been solely in recognition of his merit and integrity. He owes no living man favors, except one who is in a position

Women in America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The man who attacks women as women is a fool. What we ought to attack is the system of their training and education in America. This is execrable, and no wonder there are spirit of cynicism in regard to the sex.

Was it Balzac who said that to attempt to make women free is to enslave them?

NEW YORK, July 5.

Meaningless Illustrations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other lay an illustrator who is working all the time with one of the best known of our publishing firms
--books and magazines--told me that his instructions were to make good pictures, whether they justrated the author's ideas or not. He further readers wanted artistic pictures to look at, rather illustrations of the text. I suppose that this is not the only firm which gives its artists similar instructions, and hereafter when I see a picture in ne story which might quite as fittingly be in any one of a hundred others I shall know what it is there for and shall adopt the word "picture" in place of "illustration," which I had thought was

suse heretofore illustrations-especially in novels which were supposed to illustrate missed their mission so far as to be impossible and provoked the constant inquiry: "What are they there for?" Now I can take a different view and consider a novel as a story uniliustrated, and the pictures accompanying it as nothing more than lagniappe evidence of intention on the part of publishers to give their readers the full worth of their money the long ago down South. She was entertaining some callers one afternoon in her new and palatial mansion, and presently a servant entered with a silver tray loaded with books, which were passed d to the calfers. "Help yourselves, ladies, said Madame generously. "They've got lots good reading and sights of pretty pictures

The Van Horne Railroad Subsidy Bill. From the Montreal Star.
The Cuban Senate has passed the Van Horne allway subsidy bill, appropriating \$6,000 a kilofor the construction of twelve branch railway lines, with feeders for the Van Horne syst \$500,000 annually until all roads are completed. There has been considerable opposition to the bill, but it was taken up and passed in the abence of the strongest advocate of the amendment

providing for public bidding. The Senate refused to amend the bill in this particular. President Palma has decided to approve the bill the ground that the country owes a debt of to Sir William Van Horne for building the main line of the Cuban rallway.

This measure gives the Van Horne people full ontrol of the transportation situation in central

Progressive Description.

JULY. See his garments mud bespattered Hay seeds in his whiskers scattered. Is the Rube.

Though ambition never rises And his narrowness surprises, When the wheat is turning yellow Really quite a useful fellow Is the Son of the Soil. BEPTEMBER.

Hero of our adulation,

Strong and bronzed by wind and weather, Worth five city men together, Feared by politicians wily, One whom we esteem most highly Is the Farmer.

OCTOBER.

THE MURDER OF MR. WHITE. Private Vengeance Leads to Public Mad-

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your article on "The Written Law" strikes the right note. It cannot be struck too often. In your community, here in Texas, from the acific to the Atlantic, the American concience needs to be quickened to a se the fact that private vengeance leads to pub-lic madness. I note in two of your local conemporaries a deliberate attempt to sway public sentiment, already lawless, to the side of the assassin—spicy accounts of the dead man's pleasure makings, blue bosh about Thaw's love for his wife and her injured

Mr. White's gifts nor his errors have aught to do with the case, nor has Mr. Thaw's worth-less life any bearing. Had the actors in the ragedy played different rôles and were Thaw, the parasite, in his grave, the case would be

the parasite, in his grave, the case would be the same. The man who takes the faw into his own hands is an enemy of society and should suffer the law's severest penalty. I thank THE SUN with all my heart for that warning. I hope you will sound that note again and yet again. America has already become a hyword among the nations because become a byword among the nations because of the lawleseness of its citizens. The number f unpunished homicides is yearly increasing. S. O. Howes. GALVESTON, Tex., July 1.

Opinion of One Who Has Contemplated Murder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article condemning Thaw's cowardly crime as one to be fitly punished only by the infliction of the extreme penalty was whole-some and tended to exert a beneficial influence on those of us who are sufficiently unence on those of us who are sumclently unfortunate to allow our hatreds to run away
with us. A day or two after the murder,
noticing that the general tendency at first
among the papers of a "yellow" tendency
was to acclaim as a hero the murderer and
justify his orime by besmirching the character. of his victim. I thought of an enmity of long standing and great bitterness which I have narbored for years against a certain person, and having even more provocation to avenge my wrongs than Thaw claims he had (so far without proof on Thaw's part) I felt an almost irresistible inclination to follow my impulse and become a murderer and inci-dentally a hero. Needless to say my better judgment, awakened by your very well balanced expression of opinion, came to my rescue. But, mark the words, unless this man is dealt with very severely an impetus will be given to crime which will be far reaching and disastrous in its effects. H. M. B. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.

Court, Not Newspaper, Trial Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In view of the many mistrials and acquittals in murder cases of late, caused in no small degree by perverse sentiment and maudin sympathy looks as if Mr. Jerome and our Judges in all capital cases in future will have to allow such cases to be tried and decided by a majority vote of the sentimental citizens. Our courts and Judges are by no means perfect and are often open to just criticism; but, imperfect as they are, most thoughtful men will agree that the time honored system of trial by jury is preferable to that of trial by newspaper, with the "unwritten law" held forth as a guiding star.

The effect of this pernicious doctrine is already noticeable, and ere long, if it is not checked, we may expect to see all the "bad men" and cranks of New York, with real or imaginary grievances, indulging in Western gun play in the name of the "unwritten law." We need reform in many directions, but in none more so than in our courts, where at present, through quibbles, technicalities and intricate tomfoolery of lawyers, the rich criminal has no dread of punishment for his crime, while the poor man has no hope of redress for his wrongs. We sadly need a fair and impartial court, where rich and poor may enter on the same footing, where in the gravest case a jury may be selected in a few hours and the accused know his fate inside of few days. Then will the public have confidence and respect for what should be the bulwark of our governmental system. NEW YORK, July 4.

Failure of the Libel Campaign

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

If the frightful stories of the character and onduct of Stanford White that have been printed since his murder are proved to be abrications, as now seems more than probable, they are going to react with fearful effect on the man who slew him and in whose interest they appear to have been published. As an unsuccessful attempt to justify a libel by proving its truth aggravates the

the killing of White by such stories as have been told about him, if they are untrue, makes the murderall the more hideous. All the reports of the detectives employ of Thaw who shadowed White for a year and a half are in the possession of the District Attorney of New York. They not only do not establish any of the charges of immorality against White but absolutely dis-

concerned. Dangers From Gar Jets.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Almost every one who is found dead from inhaling gas is supposed to have committed suicide. As I had a nar as all my friends agree they would have suppose I had committed suicide. I always sleep with my windows wide open, winter and summer. One nigh in winter I awoke nearly frozen, and as I had to get up unusually early to take a train I decided to see what time it was, and turned on the gas, and found I had to get a match, and so, sleepily, I decided to close the windows before getting the match After closing all the windows I forgot I had turned on the gas, and was so cold that I jumped into bed again and was asleep in a second.

After a while, possibly hours, I know not, I awoke from a sound sleep, as wide awake as I ever was, with every nerve taut and excited, and sprang out of bed and turned off the gas and threw up the windows before you could say John Robinson. I was dizzy, but my mind was intensely active and ull of only one thought-namely, that I had left the gas on full head. This all happened before 4 o'clock A. M., as I took the train at 5 o'clock A. M., and it in midwinter. As this was the first and on time I ever slept with my windows closed, and I constantly preach keeping the windows open, all my friends would have concluded I was a suicide, cially as I had some mind trouble at that time Be charitable to so-called suicides! Maybe one-half of them are not suicides at all. JOSEPH NAAR. HOBOKEN, July 4.

A Love Letter as a Will.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A love letter, which Miss Florence M. Crawford declares is equivalent to a will and should give her on of an estate valued at \$2,000 left by Edw S. Updike, Jr., a paymaster's clerk in the United States army, and to whom she declares she was engaged, was produced yesterday before Charle rwin, deputy register of wills, and was filed The passage in the letter upon which Miss Craw rd dases her claim reads:

"I and all that I have is yours to do with as you like. I am not in this half-hearted. I am wholly and absolutely yours, and I want to be."

From the London Tribune.

The walls of stations on the new tube from

The walls of stations on the new tube from Waterloo to Baker street are embellished with maps of London, on which, according to the index in a corner of them, "Theatres and places of amusement" are printed in red. Among the places so indicated on the body of the maps are Holloway Cattle Market, the Foundling Hospital, the Courts of Justice, the Bank of England and Spurgeon's

The Young Man With \$5,000 a Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If "H. D. M." has fallen into \$5,000 a year he ought to go away with it for a while and get acquainted with his money. This won't hurt him or the annuity, and may do them both good. RUPPALO, July 4. .

Candidates for Another Degree.

From the Boston Globe.
From Wellesley comes the announcement that fully two-thirds of the 223 graduates of this year are already candidates for the degree of "Mrs. he university of matrimony.

His Desire.

Architect-You want a sunken garden?

LA FOLLETTE CORRECTED.

Better Prices Under the Present Methods of Buying Grain.

From the Railway and Engineering Review. Senator I.a Follette contrasts the present methods with "the old days when the farmers brought their grain to market and the buy-ers gathered around and bid for the product Now the farmer has to hunt up the buyers in their offices-there is no competition, for

the profits of the buyers are pooled."

The first part of this statement is true; the second is not. Methods have changed, but it is all to the advantage of the farmer. He gets more under the present condition than would be possible if former practices were in vogue. It is true that in most of the primary markets throughout the West the buying is limited to two or three parties. At the smalles stations sometimes only one buyer is present This is not because of any destruction of competition by unlawful methods; it is simply because the parties operating the handling plants, which they themselves own, can afford to and do pay higher prices for grain than any one not possessed of such facilities. Wagon buyers are just as free to operate as ever they were, but the expense of handling grain

buyers are just as free to operate as ever they were, but the expense of handling grain by the primitive method is prohibitory. The farmer of the West, instead of being limited to the competition of the local buyers of his particular railroad station, has now the advantage of the competition of the world markets.

There are a number of large grain concerns which put into the hands of every regular buyer at every local station on every railroad each morning of the year a postal or telegraph offer based on the close of the previous day's markets in Chicago, New York and Liverpool, whichever may be the highest. These men are expected to telegraph how much they will sell at these prices, and there is the sharpest kind of competition between the buyers at the local stations to get as much grain as possible. So keen is this strife that the prices paid for grain frequently allow less than one-half cent a bushel margin for the buyer—all of which inures to the direct advantage of the farmer. Under the old method a margin of three to six cents, and frequently more, was exacted by the buyer in order to insure himself against loss.

This great benefit to the producer has been made possible through the concentration of the business into a comparatively few hands and the cooperation of the railroads in equalizing rates to the various ports.

SUMMER THIRST.

Fortune Awaits the Inventor of a Sugarless, Non-Alcoholic, Satisfying Drink.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why doesn't some shrewd Yankee with an eye to the profits and a tongue to refreshing taste produce a satisfactory non-intoxicating drink? None of the hundreds we have answers the purpose, because all of them contain more sugar than a refreshing summer drink should have. To offset the sugar some of the non-intoxicants are dosed with add. Lemon-ade, for example, which is supposed to be a great thirst satisfier, doesn't do much more than cool off he drinker for a few moments, and the sugar that is in it excites him to greater thirst. This is notice-

able of all sweet drinks.

On the other hand, the intoxicants, as a rule, are served without sugar, and even when whiskey has sugar in it the wise old drinkers look upon it with suspicion. What is needed in the line of a satisfactory non-intoxicant is a palatable bitter. Most of us remember a home brewed beer which Most of us remember a nome brewed beer which our mothers used to make that was good to the taste, but one never finds that on sale, though it is still made in many parts of the country for home use. That, however, lacks the proper bitter, which is, or should be, an excitant of the salivary glands, so that when taken into the mouth it would take away that gingmy feeling and make the mouth ake away that gummy feeling and make the mouth

resh and keep it moist.

There are various vegetable bitters, such as hops, cinchona, gentian, quassia and others, which might be utilized in the preparation of a good non-intoxicant which would do the work of ordinary beer or ale—than which there are few better thirst quenchers, although the sicohol in them sets up a degree of heat which about offsets the good effect. For years I have tried to interest druggists with da fountains to invent the right non-intoxicant on the bitter principle, and while they have admitted its need they have done nothing to supply it, at least as far as I have known. So far nearly every non-intoxicant has a sarsaparilla base, and reputation as a blood purifier is a good thing to

quite as good in every way and some much better, but the inventor of new drinks sticks to the old things. Why don't the temperance workers, instead of wearing themselves out trying to stop the sale of intoxicants, direct their energies to the

production of a non-intoxicant which, though not stimulating, will quench the thirst? The long felt want to be filled is a bitter at five cents a glass, which is beer without the alcohol. The man or woman who invents it will get a fortune, not to mention a wide reputation as a public

THE PLAZA, July 3.

Luck in Courts-Martial. From the Washington Star.
"There is an element of luck in court-martial original offence, so the attempt to excuse In one case the punishment depends a good deal on the nature of the Cabinet officer in charge, and The point of these remarks lies in the application A short time ago, while Assistant Secretary New-berry was acting as Secretary of the Navy, he was called upon to pass on the cases of two young ficers convicted by court-martial of violating the naval regulations. In both cases he censured the court for the lenlency of the punishment inflicted. Since then Secretary Bonaparte has acted on two prove them so far as those eighteen months are ourt-martial cases and in each case he reduced he sentence imposed by the court. Of course, there was a difference in the cases, but the princluster was the same. Neither official sustained the court-martial. One thought the sentences inadequate, and the other official thought the sentences

martial and being tried by it he thought he should England's Old Ships.

excessive. So severe was Mr. Newberry in his reprimand to one court-martial that a high naval officer said that as between sitting on a court-

From the Scientific American.
The extent to which British shipowners dispose of old vessels to foreigners is shown in statistical tables published in Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The tonnage cleared off in this way last year was 512,701 tons, comprising steamships of 422,896 tons and sailing vessels amounting to 90,306 tons. By these sales, which are the largest since 1900, Germany acquired 101,903 tons, Italy 78,671 tons, Japan 66,328 tons and Norway 59,702 tons. It must be a very considerable advantage, from a British point of view, to have a market like this for "second hand essels. Tables which are included in the Regis trar-General's returns indicate that about 18 per cent, of the tonnage removed from the Register secause of foreign transfer was built before 1880 nearly 48 per cent. before 1885, 62 per cent. before 1890, 78 per cent. before 1896 and more than 90.6 per cent. before 1900. In addition to the second hand onnage transferred to foreigners 52,464 tons were pared with 87,464 tons in 1904, 62,907 in 1903 and

Birds That Eat the Boll Weevil.

From a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. Twenty-eight species of birds feed on the boll reevil, thirteen during the summer months, seven een during the winter months, two both summer

The orloles prove to be the greatest destroyers of weevils in summer, and their near relatives, the blackbirds and meadow larks, in winter. Orloics, because of their bright plumage, have until recently been extensively used for millinery pur-poses, and thus their numbers have been much reduced. Thousands are slaughtered, not alone n the United States, but in Central America, where they pass the winter. In view of their great value as weevil destroyers every effort should be made to prevent their destruction for any purpose what ever. The same suggestion applies with almost equal force to the night hawk, which is strictly inectivorous and is shown to be an enemy of the boil weevil. During the migrations the night hawk urs in certain sections of the South in lood. The bird should everywhere and at all

Silver in the Arts.

From the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

The heavy demand for silver in India and in the Orient generally is having, with other influences, a marked effect on its price. There has been an advance in the price of sliver of 20 cents in three years. This advance is expected to continue, and years. This advance is expected to continue, and it will have a good effect on the trade in Eastern markets by increasing the purchasing power of the money now used in the Orient. In the first four months of the current year Great Britain exported to India \$30,000,000 worth of sliver.

The use of sliver in the arts is rapidly increasing, it being estimated that fully 50,000,000 ounces

ing, it being estimated that fully 50,000,000 ounces are consumed in that way annually. The United States and Mexico combined yield more than 82 per

cent, of the world's output of silver.